

Date: Wed, 25 May 94 06:09:12 PDT  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #572  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Wed, 25 May 94                      Volume 94 : Issue    572

Today's Topics:

                                  "for ID"  
                                  2 meter thru-glass  
        Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 24 May  
                                  Ham Radio & More Show  
                                  Obstructing justice  
                                  Perry, GA, Hamfest  
        Reply to: Info-Hams Digest V94 #469  
                                  RF Overload in an FT-767 ?  
                                  SkyWarn Patches

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

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Date: Wed, 25 May 1994 12:28:39 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!  
news.ess.harris.com!news@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: "for ID"  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2rtrkn\$03d@mary.iaa.org>, denglet1@mary.iaa.org (Tom Dengler) says:

>GR>There isn't  
>GR>any good reason to say "73" to someone when it is just as easy to say "Bye,"  
>GR>but for cripes sake, don't say "73's."  
>  
>Good advice, but pray tell, what is the difference betwixt 73 and 73's.  
>

"73's" is the contraction for "73 is" as in, "73's a number that ham radio operators use very often."

or

"73's" is possessive as in, "73's use among ham radio operators is extensive."

Harv

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Date: Wed, 25 May 1994 06:38:57 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!emory!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: 2 meter thru-glass  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1994May23.091134.488@atlas.tntech.edu> jmg@tntech.edu (NAME JEFF M. GOLD, MGR ACS) writes:

>#1) how does a thru the glass 2 meter antenna actually work?

Poorly. :-)

Generally, the theory goes that a halfwave radiator doesn't need a groundplane, and can be end fed as a very high impedance. This coupling is capacitive using the windscreen glass as the dielectric.

>#2) what are its disadvantages?

The primary disadvantage of thru-the-glass antennas is that the coax isn't properly decoupled for stray RF. Because of the very high electric field at the feed point, and because the coax shield isn't effectively grounded, there's often a very large RF current induced on the outside of the coax shield. This leads to the typical problems of RF in the cabin. It's often so bad that the coax does the majority of the radiating. I had an Avanti that actually performed just as well with the external whip removed as with it in place. Of course RF got into the instruments, the entertainment radio, and the vehicle's control electronics. It also put a field strength inside the cabin above ANSI safety limits.

Then there's the other problem of having the radiator mounted below the greenhouse. The pattern is asymmetric. Never mind the radiating coax for a minute, the whip itself fires RF through the cabin. If mounted on the windshield, the RF is aimed at the driver's face and eyes. A thru-hole antenna mounted on the center of the roof avoids all these problems. The coax shield is properly grounded and decoupled, and the pattern is in the clear and symmetric. Very little RF is in the cabin. All those advantages for one little hole.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

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Date: Tue, 24 May 1994 22:56:47 MDT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!  
newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ve6mgs!usenet@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 24 May  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

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DAILY SUMMARY OF SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY

24 MAY, 1994

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(Based In-Part On SESC Observational Data)

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY INDICES FOR 24 MAY, 1994

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NOTE: Energetic electrons at greater than 2 MeV finally returned to normal levels today.

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 144, 05/24/94  
10.7 FLUX=077.9 90-AVG=085 SSN=022 BKI=3543 2233 BAI=018  
BGND-XRAY=A5.5 FLU1=1.3E+06 FLU10=1.4E+04 PKI=3543 3333 PAI=019  
BOU-DEV=034,083,042,038,017,018,022,032 DEV-AVG=035 NT SWF=00:000  
XRAY-MAX= B7.3 @ 0652UT XRAY-MIN= A4.6 @ 2056UT XRAY-AVG= A7.1  
NEUTN-MAX= +002% @ 2115UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 2345UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.4%  
PCA-MAX= +0.3DB @ 1650UT PCA-MIN= -0.4DB @ 0020UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB  
BOUTF-MAX=55336NT @ 2214UT BOUTF-MIN=55291NT @ 1703UT BOUTF-AVG=55316NT  
GOES7-MAX=P:+000NT@ 0000UT GOES7-MIN=N:+000NT@ 0000UT G7-AVG=+078,+000,+000  
GOES6-MAX=P:+159NT@ 1752UT GOES6-MIN=N:-106NT@ 0730UT G6-AVG=+105,+033,-042  
FLUXFCST=STD:077,076,075;SESC:077,076,075 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,010,010/015,010,010  
KFCST=2334 4322 2233 3212 27DAY-AP=005,004 27DAY-KP=1122 2211 1111 2111  
WARNINGS=  
ALERTS=\*\*245STRM:0641-0720UTC  
!!END-DATA!!

NOTE: The Effective Sunspot Number for 23 MAY 94 was 38.9.  
The Full Kp Indices for 23 MAY 94 are: 2- 2- 1o 2o 2+ 3- 3- 3o  
The 3-Hr Ap Indices for 23 MAY 94 are: 6 6 4 9 9 11 12 17  
Greater than 2 MeV Electron Fluence for 24 MAY is: 6.8E+06

#### SYNOPSIS OF ACTIVITY

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Solar activity continued at a very low level. Several B-class flares were detected. The visible disk is now almost spotless.

Solar activity forecast: solar activity should continue very low for the next three days.

The geomagnetic field was at unsettled to minor storm levels for the first half of the period. Quiet to unsettled conditions were observed during the latter half. This disturbance is attributed to a coronal hole in the northwest quadrant. This was the first rotation this hole produced a terrestrial disturbance. Energetic electron fluxes dropped to a normal background near 24/0500Z.

Geophysical activity forecast: the geomagnetic field should be unsettled to active on 25 May with some minor storm conditions expected during local nighttimes. The disturbance should then subside since the source coronal hole is about 2 days (28 degrees) wide. Mostly unsettled geomagnetic conditions are forecast for 26-27 May.

Event probabilities 25 may-27 may

Class M	01/01/01
Class X	01/01/01
Proton	01/01/01
PCAF	Green

Geomagnetic activity probabilities 25 may-27 may

A. Middle Latitudes	
Active	40/30/20
Minor Storm	15/10/10
Major-Severe Storm	05/01/01
B. High Latitudes	
Active	40/30/20

Minor Storm 20/10/10  
Major-Severe Storm 05/01/01

HF propagation conditions were normal over all regions except for a few minor periods of signal degradation for transauroral circuits during the periods of enhanced geomagnetic activity. Conditions have since stabilized back to normal levels. No significant changes are expected over the next 3 days.

COPIES OF JOINT USAF/NOAA SESC SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL REPORTS  
=====

REGIONS WITH SUNSPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AT 24/2400Z MAY

-----  
NMBR LOCATION LO AREA Z LL NN MAG TYPE  
7722 N08W93 121 0250 HKX 03 001 ALPHA  
7727 N08W26 054 0000 AXX 00 001 ALPHA  
REGIONS DUE TO RETURN 25 MAY TO 27 MAY  
NMBR LAT LO  
NONE

LISTING OF SOLAR ENERGETIC EVENTS FOR 24 MAY, 1994

-----  
BEGIN MAX END RGN LOC XRAY OP 245MHZ 10CM SWEEP SWF  
NO EVENTS OBSERVED

POSSIBLE CORONAL MASS EJECTION EVENTS FOR 24 MAY, 1994

-----  
NO EVENTS OBSERVED

INFERRED CORONAL HOLES: LOCATIONS VALID AT 23/2400Z

-----  
ISOLATED HOLES AND POLAR EXTENSIONS  
EAST SOUTH WEST NORTH CAR TYPE POL AREA OBSN  
NO DATA AVAILABLE FOR ANALYSIS

SUMMARY OF FLARE EVENTS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

-----  
Date Begin Max End Xray Op Region Locn 2695 MHz 8800 MHz 15.4 GHz  
-----  
23 May: 0619 0624 0629 B1.2

0731	0743	0752	B4.8	SF	7727	N09W04
0908	0914	0924	B1.8			
1230	1234	1238	B1.7			
1352	1356	1401	B1.2			
2103	2107	2113	B1.3			

# REGION FLARE STATISTICS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

	C	M	X	S	1	2	3	4	Total	(%)
Region 7727:	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	001	(16.7)
Uncorrelated:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	005	(83.3)

Total Events: 006 optical and x-ray.

# EVENTS WITH SWEEPS AND/OR OPTICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE LAST UTC DAY

Date	Begin	Max	End	Xray	Op	Region	Locn	Sweeps/Optical Observations
NO EVENTS OBSERVED.								

## NOTES:

All times are in Universal Time (UT). Characters preceding begin, max, and end times are defined as: B = Before, U = Uncertain, A = After. All times associated with x-ray flares (ex. flares which produce associated x-ray bursts) refer to the begin, max, and end times of the x-rays. Flares which are not associated with x-ray signatures use the optical observations to determine the begin, max, and end times.

Acronyms used to identify sweeps and optical phenomena include:

II	= Type II Sweep Frequency Event
III	= Type III Sweep
IV	= Type IV Sweep
V	= Type V Sweep
Continuum	= Continuum Radio Event
Loop	= Loop Prominence System,
Spray	= Limb Spray,
Surge	= Bright Limb Surge,
EPL	= Eruptive Prominence on the Limb.

\*\* End of Daily Report \*\*

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Date: Tue, 24 May 1994 23:18:35  
From: news2.sprintlink.net!news.sprintlink.net!indirect.com!  
s146.phxslip.indirect.com!lenwink@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Ham Radio & More Show  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The Sunday, May 29th, 1994 Ham Radio & More show features Jim Gray who writes a monthly column for 73 Magazine on Propagation. Jim is very unique in his approach to forecasting radiowave propagation months in advance. You'll find it interesting, informative, & fun to listen to Jim.

Ham Radio & More is on the Talk America Network on 22 stations throughout the country and on TVRO, Spacenet 3, Transponder 9, 6.8 audio. It airs every Sunday at 6:00pm EST.

73,  
Len KB7LPW

PS. June 26th features Senator Barry Goldwater, K7UGA.

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Date: 25 May 94 08:26:41 EDT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!  
newsxfer.itd.umich.edu!caen!malgudi.oar.net!mercury.wright.edu!desire.wright.edu!  
matrix.cs.wright.edu!isoper@network.ucsd.  
Subject: Obstructing justice  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

<numerous other contributors stuff removed>

>>

>>: Well, how about "obstruction of justice," a full-fledged crime?

Obstruction of justice is generally an after the fact crime i.e. covering up evidence, interruption of paper work flow through court system, etc. even though dependant how the law is worded it can be applied during the commission of a crime.

Back in the early days of CB radio local cops in and around Ohio tried applying the "Aiding and Abetting" angle. However this did not fly too well. Actually I could see why the courts would avoid affirming it because the next logical step in the mind of the "gung ho" traffic cop would be to apply "Organized Crime" laws, here in Ohio this is defined as 5 or more people engaged in a criminal activity on a continuous basis.....Just listen to CB Ch 19 for about 15 minutes capture all those bad guys and you have a

racketeering conviction under way.

> Well sure, that's Canada. Here in the US we still have the tatters  
> of a Bill of Rights. In a nearby local town they ran a vicious  
> speed trap. A farmer put up a sign just outside the city limits that  
> read, "Warning, speed trap ahead run by local parasites." They took  
> him to court trying to get it taken down, but they lost. The truth  
> is still a defense in this country.  
>

We do have a bill of rights but most of the Commonwealth states  
seems to forget the fact...Virginia immediately comes to mind  
with its silly Radar detector law.

My observation from the past couple of years of driving the  
highways is: As the economy gets worse the state and local  
tax base suffers therefore, the cops are directed to write  
more tickets. This is supported by talking with friends  
who are still involved in law enforcement and who have  
stated they are being leaned on to produce more tickets  
by the administrators of the jurisdictions.

73, Wes WB8CEH

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Date: 24 May 1994 16:42:14 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!math.ohio-state.edu!mane.cgrg.ohio-state.edu!  
aus1.robins.af.mil!wrdis02.robins.af.mil!lakeith@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Perry, GA, Hamfest  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

CENTRAL GEORGIA NATIONAL HAMFEST  
PERRY, GEORGIA  
August 6, 1994  
0800-1500

Now is the time to begin planning to attend the Central  
Georgia National Hamfest at Perry, GA, on August 6, 1994. The  
hamfest will be held at the Georgia National Fairgrounds, right  
off I-75, exit 42.

Activities include:

\*\* The Boatanchor Forum.



\*\* A Repeater Forum.

\*\* How to become a Ham Forum.

VEC testing will be conducted. Walkins accepted.

Dealer spaces are available inside.

A large Bone Yard space, right outside the main building, is available for FREE!

Refreshments available at the hamfest.

Lodging is available in the immediate vicinity of the hamfest.

Talk in: 146.25/85

If you would like more information, please contact

Larry Keith, KQ4BY  
231 Shenandoah Trail  
Warner Robins, GA 31088-6289  
912-329-0030 (no calls after 10PM, EST, please!)

lakeith@wrdis01.robins.af.mil

Hope to see you there!

73,

Larry, KQ4BY

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Date: 25 May 94 12:16:00 GMT  
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: Reply to: Info-Hams Digest V94 #469  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

KC2WE de W4MUR--Seth, some public libraries carry QST. Try yours, and if they don't have the issue you want, they may be able to get it via inter-library loan.

73,

Roland

-----  
Date: Wed, 25 May 1994 07:19:43 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!emory!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: RF Overload in an FT-767 ?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <199405231656.JAA26913@ucsd.edu> MAYNARD@URIACC.URI.EDU writes:

>  
> I have a Yeasu FT-767GX exciting an MFJ-962C (1,500 W tuner) and All-Band  
> er dipole from Van Gordon (135' and balanced feed). I have been playing around  
> with tuning on a variety of bands and ran into an interesting problem on 15 me  
> ters. At any frequency in the band (eg. 21.050 to 21.400 Mhz) the sidetone on  
> the FT-767 overloads, presumably with RF from the tuner. This becomes a proble  
> m at more than 75 watts output. The SWR is 1:1 between the tuner and the excit  
> er. Anyone have ideas on the problem and possible fixes? I tried isolating th  
> e grounds without success. The two pieces of equipment are about 2 feet apart  
> - should they be farther apart? I appreciate your reply...

Ha! Classic RF in the shack problem. You were on the right track suspecting  
grounding was your problem. Your primary station RF ground needs to be  
attached to the tuner, and all the other equipment grounded to that point  
to form a \*single point\* ground system. If your feed system is really balanced,  
an effective Earth ground isn't critical, but you have to watch out for  
ground loops in your installation. The third wire power safety ground can  
be a problem. It may be a better RF ground on 15 meters than your station  
ground. So you want to tie it to the single point ground \*before\* going on  
to the power outlet. One way to do that is to mount a receptacle box \*on  
the tuner\*, and plug your transceiver in there. That will break any ground  
loop in the power system. (An alternative is to \*isolate\* the safety ground  
for RF with a heavy RF choke.) Also, you should be certain that all external  
cabling to the transceiver is shielded and bypassed properly. All ground  
leads should be as short, direct, and as low inductance as possible to the  
single point ground connection.

If your feed system isn't as balanced as you think, you will have RF  
floating on the chassis of all the equipment. If you do an effective  
job of single point grounding and bypassing, this won't matter because  
you will have broken all ground loops through which the currents can  
flow. Otherwise, a tunable ground \*counterpoise\* may help. This can  
range from something simple like a halfwave of wire at 15 meters attached  
to the tuner's ground point and spread out in a straight line. Or it could  
be as complex as a MFJ artificial "ground" tuner.

Take a look at your antenna installation. Does one end of the antenna  
approach a conducting structure? Or does the open wire line come near

metal? If either of these cases is true, your antenna and feed may not be as balanced as you think. Fix those problems by changing routing of the feedline or orientation of the antenna. A truly balanced system will have \*zero\* net RF on the chassis of station equipment, so an Earth connection isn't required. Any imbalance will result in RF on the station equipment, and effective RF ground loop suppression will be required, and an Earth connection may be helpful.

Note: an \*unbalanced\* antenna system, such as a vertical quarterwave, or random long wire, \*must\* have a good Earth ground [or it's equivalent, see automobile] for counterpoise, but a balanced antenna doesn't need one. If you do install a station RF ground run (a good idea for lightning protection if for no other reason), it should be straight, short, and as low inductance as possible. Braid or wide copper strapping such as copper roof flashing makes the best ground conductor because of RF skin effect. Flat strap also has the advantage of lower inductance than round wire. A single 8 foot ground rod is usually insufficient termination for a good RF Earth connection. Several rods connected in star configuration, or a set of buried radials, make a more effective RF ground termination.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

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Date: Wed, 25 May 1994 11:06:03 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!  
nduehr@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: SkyWarn Patches  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Erik Mugele (erik@csn.org) wrote:  
: Anybody know where I can obtain SkyWarn (or is it Skywarn, or maybe SKYWARN,  
: or possibly skywarn... :-) patches? As soon as they get in this  
: area (Colorado Springs) they disapear.

Contact Dave Reichendifer WDOHNQ in Denver. The skywarn group up here in DEN usually carries a full line of patches/bumperstickers/paraphanalia to sell in order to have a couple of bucks to run the classes with.

Dave is also available on packet ...not sure of his home BBS but I would think that WDOHNQ@WOLJF would get it to him.

Good luck!

Nate Duehr N0NTZ  
N0NTZ@N0RSE.#NECO.CO.USA.NA  
n0ntz.ampr.org - tcp/ip packet 145.510 mhz Denver  
nduehr@netcom.com - internet email

--

nduehr@netcom.com

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Date: Wed, 25 May 1994 11:18:25 GMT  
From: news.Hawaii.Edu!montebello!joe@ames.arpa  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1994May23.202758.2452@newsgate.sps.mot.com>,  
<slayCqBHEJ.5Kx@netcom.com>, <CqBw41.E9F@news.Hawaii.Edu>±  
Subject : Re: Test session wierdos

Speaking of test sessions... March 6th I passed my Novice Exam,  
and I've been eagerly awaiting my license in the mail since. It's going  
on 12 weeks now. When should I start to be concerned? What's the typical  
turn-around time in Gettysburg running these days?

Now it also turns out I'll be moving to Oklahoma in another month!  
Legally I won't be required to trade in my snazzy H6 Hawaii call sign  
(assuming it ever arrives) for a 5 Oklahoma one... but is the current standard  
practice to do so? (My understanding is that if I keep the Hawaii callsign,  
to avoid confusion I should sign myself "WH6(something)(something) / 5".)

I'd sort of like to keep the Hawaii sign, if it doesn't cause too  
much trouble...

--

      /\      /\      /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ /\ .-.-.-.-.....  
      / \      / \      /Hawaii Institute of Geophysics, Honolulu\ /\ .-.-....\_\_  
\_\_\_/      \ \      \ /Joe Dellinger, Internet: joe@montebello.soest.hawaii.edu\ /\ .-.\_\_  
Soon to be relocating to the mid-continental tourist paradise of Tulsa, Oklahoma

-----  
Date: Wed, 25 May 1994 12:50:15 GMT  
From: brunix!pstc3!md@uunet.uu.net  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2ro9qq\$4d7@spool.cs.wisc.edu>,  
<Anthony\_Pelliccio-230594123056@138.16.64.55>, <2rud9v\$e56@tymix.Tymnet.COM>  
Subject : Re: Ham Radio few problems!

In article <2rud9v\$e56@tymix.Tymnet.COM>,  
flanagan@niagara.Tymnet.COM (Dick Flanagan) writes:

|> What is it about Brown that attracts all these self-appointed Gods?!?

We're Ivy League. We're just better.

MD

--

-- Michael P. Deignan  
-- RI Center For Political Incorrectness & Environment Ignorance  
-- 'Guzzle all you want. We'll pump more.'

-----

Date: 25 May 1994 05:41:03 -0700  
From: nnntp.crl.com!crl2.crl.com!not-for-mail@decwrl.dec.com  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2q65f5\$cvb@bigblue.oit.unc.edu>, <2rjvn9\$8gr@hp-col.col.hp.com>,  
<1994May24.163318.18277@gdc.com>.edu  
Subject : Re: Six Meter Opening on Saturday

Jim Kurdzo (kurdzo@gdc.com) wrote:

: Bob Witte (bobw@col.hp.com) wrote:

: : I've usually spent my 6M time on SSB (50.125 and up) but last  
: : weekend played around with FM on the band. It seems that (like 10 FM),  
: : everyone hangs out on the calling frequency (52.525). Are there  
: : other preferred FM simplex frequencies commonly used?

: When the band gets really hot, it usually spills over onto 52.490.  
: Sometimes in the fury on 52.525 I just give my call and say "moving to  
: 52.490". You would be surprised how many guys follow you over there!

Then next time we have a killer opening (like this last Monday),  
I will go to 490 and listen for you guys.

Tis the season to be E-Sporadic.

Smitty, NA5K

--

Henry Smith (hbs@crl.com)

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Date: Wed, 25 May 1994 06:18:57 GMT

From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!emory!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2rb0eq\$srh@cville-srv.wam.umd.edu>,  
<1994May18.061220.16459@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, <2riq0c\$k5l@hplvec.lvld.hp.com>  
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)  
Subject : Re: Need Advice

In article <2riq0c\$k5l@hplvec.lvld.hp.com> scott@lvld.hp.com (Scott Turner) writes:

>Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us) wrote:

>

>:What's the point of "working around the world" if you don't have anything  
>:interesting to \*say\* to the other operator? Just exchanging meaningless  
>:signal reports isn't interesting. It has been done to death already by  
>:others. On VHF/UHF you're much more likely to establish long term friendships  
>:with other operators, and to engage them in interesting conversations on  
>:a near daily basis. That's rather rare on HF, except on 75 meters, and  
>:that's such a zoo of noise and interference that the contacts are rarely  
>:pleasant.

>

>Well there's one man's view, and if you take Gary's comments at face  
>value, you'd believe that HF is a wasteland of "59... also 59, QRZ?".

I didn't exactly say that. Much of the operation on HF is like that, but there are people willing to engage in conversation on HF as well. What I was trying to say is that if you restrict your operations to contesting and Dxing, you'll be the poorer for it. Conditions on HF aren't generally as pleasant as on VHF/UHF. There's lots of interference and noise, and propagation is a sometime thing. The tradeoff to that is greater range. What I really wanted to convey is that you should try to have \*something to say\* when you operate rather than just collecting postal cards.

When operating VHF/UHF, you generally concentrate on the \*content\* of the conversation rather than on signal reports and raw distance. On HF the reverse is often emphasized. You can, of course, operate either way on either section of the spectrum. I think you'll wind up getting more out of amateur radio if you concentrate on content regardless of where in the spectrum you operate.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

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End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #572

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